

Business Notices.

PARIS SOFT HATS.
Gentlemen waiting the arrival of these Paris Soft Hats, which are now being made in the city of Paris, are notified that they are now on hand at the store of J. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 37 Broadway, New York, and are for sale at the lowest prices.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We beg to inform our friends and customers that we have just received a large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

BLACK SILKS.—Just opened, three cases of Black Silks, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

MOURNING GOODS.—We are now selling a large stock of Mourning Goods, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

TO WESTWARD SHIPPERS.—In consequence of the late representations having been made by interested parties, we are now selling a large stock of Westward Shippers, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

FRENCH BROSCHES.—We are now selling a large stock of French Brosches, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

HECKER'S FARINA.—We are now selling a large stock of Hecker's Farina, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—We are now selling a large stock of Looking-Glasses, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

PIANOS.—We are now selling a large stock of Pianos, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

CARPETINGS FOR FINE TRADE.—We are now selling a large stock of Carpetings, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

CARPETINGS.—We are now selling a large stock of Carpetings, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.—We are now selling a large stock of Tuttle's Emporium, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

SEWING MACHINES.—We are now selling a large stock of Sewing Machines, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—We are now selling a large stock of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

ZINC PAINT.—We are now selling a large stock of Zinc Paint, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.—We are now selling a large stock of Great Cure of Piles, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

Dr. S. S. FITCH.—We are now selling a large stock of Dr. S. S. Fitch, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—We are now selling a large stock of Semi-Weekly Tribune, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

I. EDITORIALS.—We are now selling a large stock of I. Editorials, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

II. THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—We are now selling a large stock of II. The State of New York, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

III. THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.—We are now selling a large stock of III. The United States and the War, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

IV. A TRIP TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—We are now selling a large stock of IV. A Trip to Newfoundland, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

V. A FAMILY POISONED BY TOADSTOOLS.—We are now selling a large stock of V. A Family Poisoned by Toadstools, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

VI. NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.—We are now selling a large stock of VI. Newspaper Circulation, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

VII. REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.—We are now selling a large stock of VII. Revolution in Northern Mexico, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

VIII. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—We are now selling a large stock of VIII. American Association for the Advancement of Science, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

IX. GEOLOGY IN AMERICA.—We are now selling a large stock of IX. Geology in America, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

X. THE ROYALTY FAMILY.—We are now selling a large stock of X. The Royalty Family, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XI. THE NEW-ORLEANS POISONING CASE.—We are now selling a large stock of XI. The New-Orleans Poisoning Case, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XII. INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—We are now selling a large stock of XII. Interesting Discovery, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XIII. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We are now selling a large stock of XIII. The Pacific Railroad, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XIV. FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON.—We are now selling a large stock of XIV. From New York to London, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XV. A MAD MINSTER IN LOVE.—We are now selling a large stock of XV. A Mad Minister in Love, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XVI. EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—We are now selling a large stock of XVI. Extraordinary Marriage, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XVII. A LAD WAGON ATTACKED BY CATTLE.—We are now selling a large stock of XVII. A Lad Wagon Attacked by Cattle, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XVIII. ANOTHER "RACE DARING."—We are now selling a large stock of XVIII. Another "Race Daring," which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XIX. MYTHOLOGY VINDICATED.—We are now selling a large stock of XIX. Mythology Vindicated, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XX. SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS.—We are now selling a large stock of XX. Scenes at the Police Courts, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XXI. MARINE AFFAIRS.—We are now selling a large stock of XXI. Marine Affairs, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XXII. FROM MEXICO.—We are now selling a large stock of XXII. From Mexico, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XXIII. FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON.—We are now selling a large stock of XXIII. From New York to London, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

XXIV. MISCELLANEOUS.—We are now selling a large stock of XXIV. Miscellaneous, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

SPAMSTRESSERS AND STUDENTS, and all others who are obliged to work at night, should read the following notice.

WICKS' WHISKY.—We are now selling a large stock of Wicks' Whisky, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—We are now selling a large stock of Holloway's Pills, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

New-York Daily Tribune.—We are now selling a large stock of New-York Daily Tribune, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1855.

The Tribune for Europe.—We are now selling a large stock of The Tribune for Europe, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—We are now selling a large stock of Subscriptions and Advertisements for The New-York Tribune, which we are now selling at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of low-priced clothing, which we are now selling at the lowest prices.

Nothing has been heard of the steamship Pacific, now in her eleventh day out from Liverpool, when we went to press this morning.

The steamship George Law from Apinwall, and the Daniel Webster from San Juan, with two weeks' later intelligence from California, are now about due at this port.

The elections for Delegates to the Whig, State, County, Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions, came off yesterday morning. There was very little opposition to the cut-and-dried tickets, the chances of success at the polls in November being so entirely hopeless that it was not worth while trying to achieve a nomination, even in the regular way, much less to go to the expense of paying shoulder-bitters to upset the wire-pullers and their arrangements. We give the list of Delegates to the various Conventions, not that the record is of the slightest consequence in a political view, but that the friends of the delegates may, after the elections, be able to tell where the "hilled, wounded and mangled" were last heard from.

Ex-Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky is dead. His disease was cholera.

The returns from Texas show that the entire Democratic ticket is chosen, as usual, the Know-Nothing being emphatically nowhere.

We are glad to learn that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will very soon decide on Passmore Williamson's application for a writ of release, the only delay being for the purpose of examining books which could not be had at Bedford.

The Democracy of Northampton County, Penn., met on Monday at Easton, with the intention of expressing their approval of the course pursued by their fellow-citizen, Gov. Reeder, in Kansas, and their indignation at the treatment he has received from the Administration. Senator Brodhead attended, and previous to the meeting prevailed on the leading Democrats to abandon the resolution condemning the President and on condition of their agreeing to this, gave them full permission to say whatever they pleased in the resolutions in commendation of Gov. Reeder. Senator B. then spoke for an hour and a half touching on almost every political subject, but that on which the people felt aggrieved, to which he made no reference.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

The Pennsylvania is not only national, patriotic and conservative but also thrifty. In that single particular it does certainly exhibit some things—much as it disavows all their fanaticisms—of the old Quaker habits. It had an article the other day, of which the professed object was to defend Chief-Justice Lewis against certain alleged misrepresentations of THE TRIBUNE, and which winds up with advocating the doctrine that slaveholders have a right to make a convenience of Pennsylvania for the transit or temporary residence of slaves; and in that article we find interposed as a pendant to some abuse of New-York and our journal the following significant hint to Southern purchasers: "We do not wonder that the business-men of the South dislike to go to New-York to buy 'their goods or transact their mercantile operations.'"

Is this suggestion intended to throw light on the decision of Chief-Justice Lewis? Would The Pennsylvania have us see in that decision an invitation to Southern customers? We have heard before of merchants who sell not only their goods but their principles; but if in addition to these two articles of traffic the merchants of Philadelphia can also offer for sale to their customers, if not indeed throw into the bargain, the Chief-Justice of the State, in that they certainly have an advantage over us in New-York—an advantage however which they are quite welcome to and one which we have not the least ambition to share with them.

The article of The Pennsylvania from which we have quoted, and to which it gives the heading of "THE TRIBUNE'S HONESTY"—we wish we could return the compliment—commences as follows:

"THE N. Y. TRIBUNE cites the decision of District and Circuit Courts of the United States, discharging the United States Marshal from arrest under State authority, and nullifying the process issued by the State; and that paper, in its vain struggle to sustain Passmore Williamson, seems to think that Chief-Justice Lewis ought to have followed those decisions as precedents. The TRIBUNE does not appear to know that Chief-Justice Lewis, in delivering the opinion of the State Court in reference to those very decisions, expressly overruled them as null and void for want of jurisdiction in the subordinate Courts of the United States to interfere with arrests under State authority. Having pronounced them null and void, he could not, with any regard for consistency, follow them as precedents. Nor, while he denied the right of the United States Court to reverse collaterally an inferior court, the decision of State Courts, could he, with any propriety, be guilty of nullifying in the same way the decisions of the United States Courts within their jurisdiction."

Now The Pennsylvania is entirely misinformed in supposing that THE TRIBUNE quoted Judges Grier and Kane as authority. We referred to their action in the Wilkesbarre cases merely to show that, on the score of comity the State of Pennsylvania, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, owed nothing to those Judges. The very point of our

criticism upon Chief-Justice Lewis's decision, was that he did not stick to the same ground which, according to *The Pennsylvania*, he took as to the action in the Wilkesbarre cases of the two Federal Judges—that he did not pronounce the whole proceeding in the case of Passmore Williamson "null and void for want of jurisdiction"—a jurisdiction not alleged in the record, and which did not exist in fact. The precedent which we wished Chief-Justice Lewis to follow, was not that established by Grier and Kane, but that established by himself.

As to the other point, that of the right of holding slaves within the limits of the Free States, *The Pennsylvania* thus expresses itself:

"It may do very well as a rhetorical flourish, when borrowed from an English orator, to say that when a slave touches the soil or breathes the air of a non-slaveholding State, he is free. The doctrine may apply to a man who brings his negro into a Free State to reside; but there is no authoritative decision that this doctrine applies to the case of a citizen of another State, who is merely passing through a non-slaveholding State on his way to his home, or to a place of business, or to a place of residence."

In making this statement *The Pennsylvania* must have overlooked the famous case of *Commonwealth vs. Cross*, reported in 18 Pickering 193, and one of the most celebrated and best considered cases in the whole range of American jurisprudence. That was the case of a young slave-girl brought by her mistress from New-Orleans on a temporary visit to Boston, so that this very particular point referred to by *The Pennsylvania* was the one brought before the Court. For the claimant appeared Mr. B. R. Curtis, at present a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—a promotion for which he laid the foundation by his zealous advocacy in this case of the right of slaveholding in Massachusetts. But the Court decided—and the opinion pronounced by Chief Justice Shaw is universally agreed to be a masterly production—that what *The Pennsylvania* ridicules as "rhetorical flourish" was nevertheless the law that as soon as a slave by the act or consent of a non-slaveholding State he is free.

But it is not necessary to go to Massachusetts for authorities on this point. The very same thing has been substantially decided in Pennsylvania in both the Federal and the State Courts. Judge Washington, sitting in the seat which Judge Grier now discharges, held to this very doctrine in *ex parte Simmons*, (4 Washington's Circuit Court Reports, 396,) and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of *Commonwealth vs. Holloway*, (2 Seargent and Rawle, 305.)

But perhaps *The Pennsylvania* would prefer a Southern authority. If so we refer it to the opinion of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, as expressed in the case of *Lunsford vs. Coghill*, (14 Martin's Reports, 403,) in which this same doctrine is held in the most express and decided terms, and to the extent that a slave emancipated by touching the soil and breathing the air of a non-slaveholding State was free forever, and would still remain so though brought back to a slave State.

THE HUNTONIAN SYSTEM.

"Fears of the brave and follies of the wise."

It is agreed on all hands throughout the non-slaveholding States—excepting of course the Pierce Democracy—that in the repeal of the Missouri restriction and in the efforts now in progress to force Slavery into Kansas the North suffers a great wrong. Even Governor Hunt agrees that the question to be solved is how to confine the institution of Slavery to its present limits; and he professes himself ready to join in all "just and reasonable action" calculated to produce that result.

The action which he himself proposes in this emergency, and which may properly enough be denominated the Huntonian system of policy, is to "appeal to that portion of the Southern people who are still loyal to country and faithful to time-honored covenants, invoking them in the name of patriotism and justice to come forward and aid in undoing the wrong of which we complain, and in restoring that mutual confidence and good will which impart to the national compact its true strength and its only value."

Now we are willing to believe with Mr. Hunt that there are "thousands of conservative men" in the Slaveholding States "still loyal to country and faithful to time-honored covenants," who condemn the late measures of the Slave Power as "dangerous, unjust and aggressive." We will add, also, several thousands more, now profoundly silent, who, if they judged it expedient to speak out or dared to do so, would join in the same condemnation. For these "conservative men" we have no less affection and respect than Mr. Hunt himself—indeed a great deal too much of both to be willing to mock their helplessness and insult their misery by appealing to them for aid. By blindly following blind or treacherous guides we have been led into a ditch in which we have sunk in the mud up to our knees, and the Huntonian system of policy echoing and prolonging the same syren song that lured us into the ditch, now proposes that instead of scrambling out by our own strength, we should fold our hands and ask for aid on our still more unfortunate conservative friends of the South, who are sunk in the mud of the very same ditch merely up to their necks, and in most parts of the slaveholding States entirely over their heads and quite out of sight. Even if these "conservative men of the slaveholding States," these "loyal" and "faithful" individuals were a great deal more numerous than, unfortunately, we have any reason to believe they are; if, instead of counting them by thousands we could count them by tens of thousands and even by hundreds of thousands, the history of the past is sufficient to show that it is in vain for the North to look for aid to that quarter. Those "conservative men," as Mr. Hunt might have been taught by a little self-examination, are in general too much engrossed with the cultivation and contemplation of their own cabbage-gardens, or, to borrow his more euphemistic version of that homely expression, in the "more genial occupations of rural life," to be willing to expose themselves even for their own benefit, and still less out of disinterested zeal for the good of their neighbors, to the "partisan clatter," "harsh reproaches" and "contumacious blasts" of "fury" attendant upon political struggles. They hold with Mr. Hunt that "moderation is a virtue"—they may, even the greatest of the virtues—and that "reason is wiser than revenge"—excellent precepts, though sometimes pressed into the service of apathy and cowardice. Washington, who knew them well, and what it was to depend upon them, described them to a hair in his famous letter to Patrick Henry, written in 1795; nor have they since altered for the better: "The most respectable and best qualified characters among us will not come forward. Easy and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberties and property, they will not forsake their occupations and engage in the turmoil of public business or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents whose weapons are 'detraction.' If this was true in 1795, how much truer is it now, since the invention of that capital charge of abolitionism—a charge of such terrible potency as to be able to frighten from their property even such northern men as Mr. Washington Hunt!

What Washington wrote then of the condition of politics in Virginia, may serve as an answer to Mr. Washington Hunt's refusal now to dismember the South by assuming that a majority of her people intend to uphold the law—'less doings of the Missouri borderers.' "It has been said," wrote Washington, "that the 'great mass of the citizens of this State are well affected to the General Government and the Union, and I am willing to believe it—'nay, do believe it; but how is this to be reconciled with their choice of representatives 'both to Congress and their State Legislatures, who are opposed to the General Government, and who, by the tendency of their measures, would destroy the Union!' So we say now to Mr. Hunt, what avails a few thousand 'conservative,' 'loyal,' 'faithful' men scattered through the South, with hardly a representative in Congress or in the State Legislatures, or hardly a newspaper in the whole South to speak for them? What wonder if under such circumstances even the true men of the South should rather swim with the torrent than resist it? And what sort of encouragement would it hold out to these true men to make an effort to use their small paddles to stem the torrent which is sweeping us all to destruction, were we of the North, who have the laboring oar and the strength to use it, to lift it quietly out of the water at ex-Governor Hunt's suggestion, and wait, call and boo-hoo for the South to save us?

It is a certain historical fact that the "conservative men in the slaveholding States," the sort of men who composed the late Whig party in those States, with all their excellent and admirable qualities, which far be it from us to deny, never have been able to exercise any considerable influence even at home, and much less upon national politics, except as they were supported, sustained and upheld by a powerful Northern party, in which they never took the lead, except to lead it to ruin. It was so in the days of Washington and John Adams. It has been so in our time. The whole course of our national history testifies in a voice not to be mistaken, that the only way to enable the conservative men of the slaveholding States to make the slightest movement toward coming forward and aiding "in undoing the wrong of which we complain," is to organize at the North a powerful party having that very object in view, and to which that aid can be afforded.

We learn from Massachusetts that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has written a letter declining to join in the proposed fusion movement in that State. From this we conclude that Mr. Winthrop's retirement from public life, though first enforced, has now become voluntary, and is intended to be final and absolute.

A late slight put upon the Pierce party in that State is significant. The Custom-House politicians had hoped to recruit their ranks and to make a tolerable show by getting the votes of the liquor-sellers; but *The Chronicle*, the liquor-sellers' organ, begs leave to decline any such fusion, and comes out for a pure Liquor ticket. The argument of *The Chronicle* is that the Custom-House Democrats are at once so weak and so odious that policy demands that the liquor-dealers should avoid their company. What course those Boston Whigs who voted for Frank Pierce intend to take at the next election does not yet appear. The rest of the Whigs seem very zealous for fusion.

DEATH OF JUDGE ISAAC H. BRONSON.—A letter from Platts, Fla., dated Aug. 14, announces the death of the Hon. Isaac H. Bronson, Judge of the United States District Court for Northern Florida. His disease was pulmonary consumption. Judge Bronson was a native of New-York, and began his career at Watertown, Jefferson County, where he was for several years an eminent member of the bar. He was a thorough Jackson and Van Buren Democrat, and in 1836 was elected a member of the Twenty-Fifth Congress, and served two years in a very quiet manner, with general approbation, one of his earliest votes being against the infamous resolution to kick under the table all petitions asking for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In 1838 he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Thomas C. Cliftenden, who had 680 majority in a county usually good for as much the other way. Shortly after this defeat he was appointed by the President to the office of U. S. Judge for the Territory of Florida, and when that Territory became a State, he was continued as a regular District Judge. This office he filled until his death, with probity and more than ordinary ability. In his domestic relations, Judge Bronson was universally esteemed as a warm-hearted and affectionate husband, father and friend. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was probably about 70 years old at the time of his death. We believe he was a cousin to the Hon. Greene C. Bronson of this State.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.—By the way of New-Orleans we have partial returns of the election in Texas on the 6th inst. From the subjoined dispatch, which appears in *The New-Orleans Delta*, it would seem that "Sam" has had no showing in Texas:

Galveston, Aug. 10.—P. M.—Partial returns from ten or twelve counties, embracing some Know-Nothing grounds, indicate the election of the entire Democratic ticket by a large majority.

Galveston has elected John Henry Brown and L. Sherwood (Democrats) to the Legislature by 132 majority.

Brownsville (Rio Grande) elects Latham and Nichols (Democrats) by a large vote.

Harrisburg elects William Clay elects a Democratic Senator and two Representatives by a large vote.

Fort Bend does the same.

Washington (where Sam Houston resides) elects Varner (Democrat) and Gayles (Know-Nothing).

Walker County elects a Know-Nothing representative by 46 majority.—Sam Houston's old home, and where he made a speech a few days before the election, in Walker, Grimes and Montgomery, Jesse Grimes (Democrat) is Senator.

Liberty gives the Democratic ticket three to one.

TEXAS.—In our last table of Members of Congress elected in this State, we put down Taylor, Whig and K. N., as chosen in the 1st District. It now appears that Albert G. Watkins, a Whig, but an Anti-K. N., is successful. This dwindles Sam's "victory" into a very small figure.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Full returns of our State election show the election of six Know-Nothing and four Anti-Slavery Congressmen. The State Senate consists of 13 Know-Nothing and seven Opposition. Morehead's (K. N.) majority for Governor is about 4,000.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

The official returns from one hundred Counties in Kentucky give Morehead, (Know-Nothing,) for Governor, 5,376 majority. The reported Democratic majority in the three remaining Counties is 1,125.

TEXAS ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Later dates from Texas show that Pense, (Democrat,) is elected Governor by a majority of several thousands. The whole Democratic State Ticket is chosen. Ward, (Democrat,) is elected to Congress from the Eastern District.

FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Rumors are current that Judge Elmore of Kansas intends resisting the Government in the matter of his removal. He says President Pierce has no right to remove him, because he cannot interfere with the judiciary.

One hundred persons had died of cholera at Fort Riley up to the latest dates.

The Territory was suffering from heavy rains. Bridges had been swept away and the streams rendered unfordable.

The Legislature had done nothing of importance.

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

The decision of the Supreme Court in Passmore Williamson's case will probably be announced in a few days. The case was argued on the last day of the Session at Bedford. The Judges desired to examine the authorities quoted in the arguments before deciding. This was impossible at Bedford. There will be no unnecessary delay in announcing the result of the application.

DEATH OF GOV. METCALF OF KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Ex-Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky died of cholera on Saturday last at his residence, Forest Retreat.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

The Rev. Dr. Sears was this morning unanimously elected President of Brown University.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

The official call for a liberal Union Convention at Worcester, Aug. 30, is signed by the State Committee of twenty-four persons, including Bradford L. Wales, a former Union Democratic candidate for Governor; Isaac H. Wright, late Navy Agent and formerly a distinguished Democrat, and others, formerly Whigs and Democrats.

They say: "We are determined to resist fanatical legislation in every form to the last extremity, and to submit to no measure that would legalize or encourage a violent and impracticable course. We are willing, therefore, to forego our connection with every other political party for the time being, to wage a war of extermination with this and every kindred enactment."

It is probable that they cannot trust themselves to have lent themselves to the faction which passed the law.

The opposition telegraph line to Cape Cod, which has been partially built by Messrs. Bower and Baldwin, under a pretended grant from P. O. J. Smith to use the Morse patent, has been closed by order of the Court. The authorized line from Boston to Provincetown, Holmes's Hole and Nantucket is now progressing as rapidly as possible, and will be completed this season.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks for the week ending